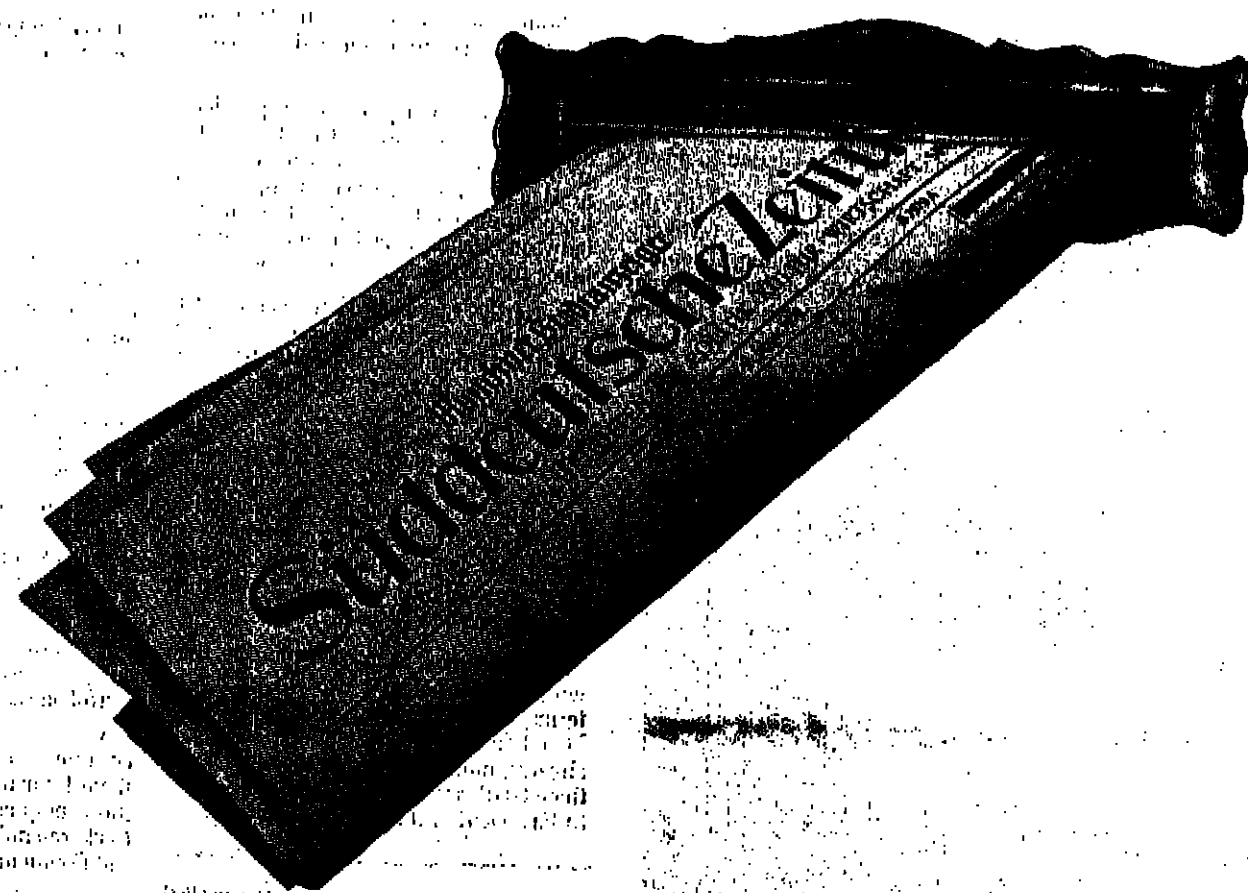


The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Wer etwas
zu sagen hat,
hat auch
die „Süddeutsche“



Astronauts' feat symbolises our technological century

Men's hearts and minds were moved more by the fate of the first hipwrecked astronaut than was to be expected in the event of a successful lunar landing. They have become true heroes of the age, successfully withstanding an environment hostile to all earthly life.

As the third team of astronauts to set foot on the Moon (Lovell, Haise and Wiger) would soon have been forgotten, it is they stand alongside or even above Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins as figures symbolic of late twentieth-century technology.

The moving moments of their dangerous but successfully concluded seven-day journey fire the imagination. From the adventures of the Argonauts in the ancient world to the computerised journey into space of the astronauts, the history of civilisation can tell many a tale of courageous men who risked their lives to reach a far-off and mysterious goal.

Adverting imminent danger and overcoming the weakness and inadequacy of the human body, they finally met with success, but failures as well as successes have kept the wheel of historic development in motion.

Survival involves learning from mistakes and inadequacies. A man who dares to go to the limits of his knowledge and ability must be prepared to call into question the point of his efforts and possibilities.

Has the development that began with the mastering of the Earth's gravitational pull by Yuri Gagarin of Russia on 12 April 1961, only to threaten to end, almost nine years later to the day, in momentous catastrophe been a mistake?

Will Man reaching for the stars fall victim to overweening pride in a power that sees space exploration as a suitable means of dominating others?

There can be no denying that the development of missile and satellite technology owes a great deal to military stimulus. The first rockets that reached Europe from China via India and Arabia were promptly used for military purposes.

The first major missile, launched from previously unparalleled heights from German soil in 1942, was also conceived of as an insuperable weapon. But the men who went the roundabout way of weaponry were nonetheless by the millennial dream of mastering the Earth's gravitational pull.

The first lunar landing was the apex of an enormous pyramid containing the sum total of knowledge of the universe gained since the first scientific observations of the Babylonians, Sumerians, Egyptians and Greeks.

Setbacks and relapse into barbarism and ignorance have proved unable to prevent Mankind from thinking the desirable and daring the conceivable. Enthusiasm, imagination and a belief in the future are, when all is said and done, characteristic of the picture history paints of Man.

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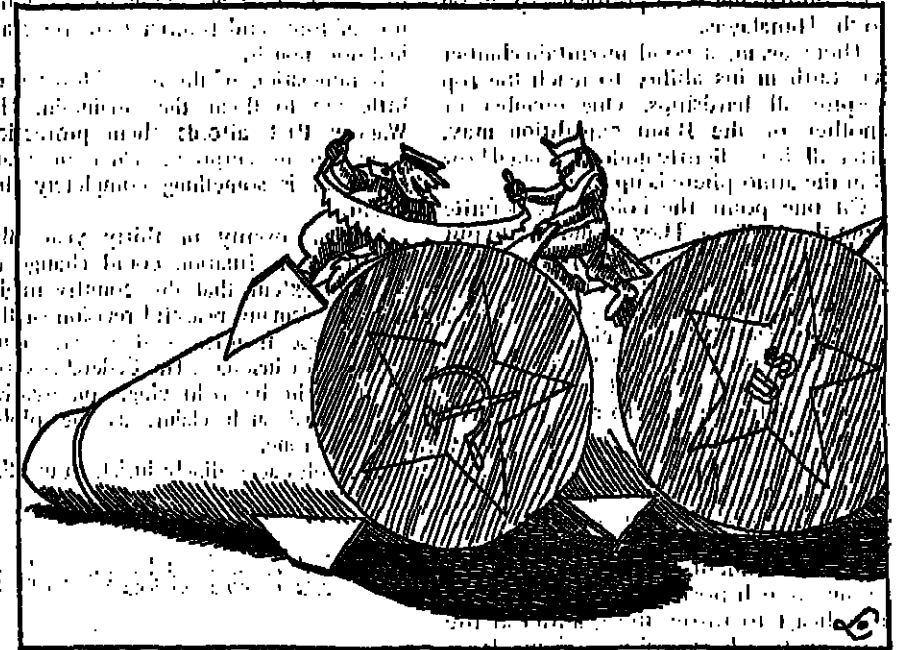
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Arms reduction the Salt way? (Cartoon: E. Lang, Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Salt talks - peace by understanding rather than threats

The Salt talks have been resumed in Vienna. Peace is at stake. The delegations of the two nuclear powers meeting in Belvedere Palace know that armed hostilities between them are improbable at the moment but by virtue of the intimate knowledge they have of the topic both they and their governments are only too aware of how fragile peace is in the nuclear age.

Man is involved in continuous struggle with a technology that is not only a servant but also tending to take control of everything living. The greater the perfection of technology, the greater the danger of accidental war.

Setbacks such as Apollo 13 may show that there are still limits to what is a technological decade but defeats sustained by the human intellect at the hands of matter represent a challenge to try again.

This is as much as to say that the deterrent as a 'strategic goal' and the maintenance of the balance of power as a political programme - the attempt to counter the unreason of war with reason - may become dubious formulas backed by hopes rather than reality.

The machinery of destruction can become more powerful than the will to survive. Vistas such as these decided the Americans to talk with the Russians. Together they are seeking definitions of strategic weapons systems. In order to be able to compare them and maybe mutually disarm.

Lurking in the background is the philosophical question as to how peace by threat can be developed into peace by understanding. Experts are overwhelmed by the extent to which technology seems bound to influence the future of Mankind.

The situation calls for common sense on both sides. Nixon and Brezhnev both sent encouraging messages; yet there is little call for optimism.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 April 1970)

Washington must be kept in the Common Market picture

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. At present, though, relations between America and the European Economic Community (EEC) are strained. The complex process of integration that is going on within the Common Market is a black book as far as the USA is concerned.

"You Europeans," US ambassador to the EEC Schatzel noted in a recent Bonn lecture that was rightly paid great attention, "seem simply to have forgotten to tell us Americans the story of your integration policy." On his recent visit to the United States Chancellor Willy Brandt was able to make good some of this backlog.

ber of comparable moves by the EEC Council of Ministers and the Brussels Common Market Commission. There are agreements with almost all Mediterranean countries on citrus fruit preferences and tariff reductions but the Americans feel it is all a little improvised, a little coincidental. They would dearly like to know how policy is formulated and what it all means.

Continued on page 2

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Recognition of the GDR might end its privileged trading position

Except for a select band of experts the laborious process of European integration has become not only unathomable for Washington. What is worse, the Common Market is increasingly gaining the reputation of being a community that does nothing but interfere with world trade, particularly with its agricultural policy.

It is continually felt to be erecting new trade barriers - value-added tax, for instance, or preferential agreements with African and Mediterranean countries - both measures designed to undermine GATT. And now this same EEC is on the point of enacting new and powerful members.

But the Americans are inquisitive. They get great store by simple formulas and would like, to take one example from among the topics under transatlantic discussion, to know once and for all what lies behind the Common Market's policy towards the Mediterranean region.

There have, of course, been any num-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Oder-Neisse obstacle pivotal to Polish talks

It is growing increasingly evident that the Federal government entered into negotiations with Poland a little too optimistically. Everyone concerned in Bonn was, of course, well aware that they were embarking on a political expedition to the Himalayas.

There again, a good mountain-climber has faith in his ability to reach the top despite all hardships. One member or another of the Bonn expedition may, after all, have slightly underestimated how thin the atmosphere is up there.

On one point the Poles were definite from the word go. They would like to put relations with this country on a normal footing. For them normal means official recognition of Poland's western frontier along the rivers Oder and Neisse.

No one knows exactly whether public opinion in the Federal Republic has progressed far enough to accept the fact that the Oder-Neisse line is, once and for all, the frontier between Germany and Poland. The Federal government is consequently trying to postpone the moment of truth a little longer.

The government is not, in any case, in a strong enough position to be able with a light heart to throw the gauntlet at the entire national opposition. Franz Josef Strauss and his followers provided a foretaste of what to expect at the recent party conference of his Christian Social Union in Munich.

The present administration in Bonn may even have misgivings of principle. It is one thing to know that the German Eastern territories are gone for good, quite another to accept the fact that they are gone.

This is why the Bonn negotiators tried to convince the Poles that a guarantee of inviolability of frontiers as part of a mutual renunciation of the use of force should give them the necessary feeling of security, the feeling that the western territories are at long last theirs.

To begin with it did indeed look as though the Poles were prepared to join in the quest for a formula that does the de facto state of affairs in Central Europe justice while at the same time making it easier for the government in Bonn to

weather the storms of domestic opposition.

From the start, though, no one, neither German nor Pole, could say what this magic formula might be. It probably does exist. For the Poles renunciation of the use of force and frontier guarantees are just not enough.

Renunciation of the use of force is of little use to them, they maintain. The Warsaw Pact affords them protection from violent surprises. What they are afraid of is something completely different.

In ten, twenty or thirty years the international situation could change to such an extent that this country might after all demand peaceful revision of the Oder-Neisse frontier — at a peace conference, for instance. The Federal government might be right-wing, conservative and regard such claims as the philosophers' stone.

The Poles accordingly insist, to use the

words of State Council Chairman Marian Spychalski, that "no German government in whatever circumstances be allowed to question the permanent character of Poland's western frontiers."

Were a Polish delegation to a peace conference unable to produce an express waiver of the possibility of revision by both German governments Warsaw would be no better off than it is today.

When all is said and done Polish ears prick up when the present Opposition in this country repeatedly stresses that the possibility must be kept open.

Whichever way it looks at it and no matter how difficult the Federal government may find it to make the final move Bonn will not for much longer be able to put off the realisation that a genuine normalisation of relations between the Federal Republic and Poland is only to be had in return for an unconditional recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier.

Bonn may feel it is inopportune to do so at the present juncture but if this is the case it must also accept that the prospects of making further progress in Warsaw are slender, and since all other attempts to make headway in Eastern Europe are closely linked to progress in Warsaw the prospects of successful negotiations in Moscow and East Berlin will be even poorer than they are at present.

Hans-Herbert Gatzel
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 April 1970)

Escalation of terror in Athens

Dictators are touchy and this is particularly true of the Athens regime. Firmly anchored in NATO and an associate member of the Common Market the junta falls to understand why this country, which occupies a key position in both bodies, is so insistent on the restoration of democracy in Greece.

As the military government sees it Bonn has every reason to be more "anti-communist" than it itself is. Athens will never appreciate the fact that Bonn is, by virtue of its own past history, in a particularly good position to see through the junta's pretext for the 1967 coup.

Instead Papadopoulos' men have visions of an anti-Greek conspiracy. Demands for a recall of all Greek workers in this country have been voiced on the ground that they are being alienated from their mother country by the West German trade unions "in cooperation with Greek traitors in exile."

Federal Republic businessmen are finding it increasingly difficult to maintain what are in fact good trade relations between the two countries.

Of late Bonn has on several occasions lodged official protests against goings-on in Greece. This intervention is of little effect since the military government counters all criticism from without by an escalation of terror.

The release of composer Mikis Theodorakis was based on altogether different considerations. It was intended as moral cover for the sentences passed on dozens of public figures in an Athens trial that recently created something of a stir.

Theodorakis, whose family has had to stay in Greece, represents no danger to the junta. His family can now legally be interned by way of reprisal.

Nikos Kountouridis
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 15 April 1970)

Washington and the Common Market

evident since the President's sponsorship of a new Trade Expansion Act in November that Mr. Nixon favours a free trade policy.

Yet no one is prepared to forecast at the moment whether the President will gain from Congress the powers for which he is asking, the power to cut customs duties by up to twenty per cent, for instance. No one, for that matter, is placing bets on whether or not Congress will actually abolish the American Selling Price System, an annoying tariff system if ever there was one.

Europe has a vital interest in maintaining good relations with the United States. This does not exclude the possibility of a clear and independent European viewpoint; indeed, it presupposes one.

An attempt to develop the existing EEC into an economic and currency union would without doubt be welcomed by the Americans if only it were properly packaged as an up-to-date policy of European integration.

The Americans must be told why even if it succeeds it will take at least ten years to evolve an economic union — and the explanation must continually be repeated.

The President and the Chancellor must view US relations with the EEC and trade policy controversies as part of the sum total of Atlantic relations. This total includes the American military presence in Europe, NATO and NATO finances.

Certainly in the opinion of Moscow and Marxists the European Common Market is a highly political matter. Yet the Communists are not alone in dealing with economic matters as though they were of supreme political importance.

What if the East demands a slow-down of integration moves in the West as a counter-concession for some move of its own?

The United States must be given to understand in no uncertain terms that a determined policy of integration in the West remains the sine qua non of any discussion with the East, that the Bonn Federal government continues to take integration seriously and that a sensible framework for inevitable conflicts of interest between the EEC and the United States must be drawn up.

Hans-Herbert Gatzel
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 April 1970)

Behind the scenes changes in the Kremlin

Several of the allegedly or sick senior officials in Moscow made public appearances since announcements that they were ill seems to be no end to the symphony changeover in the Soviet capital.

The techniques of power struggle to have changed. The losers are the Christian Democrat Education Minister, shot, as they were in Stalin's day, are not declared to be enemies of the Party, as in Khrushchev's day, the Federal Republic.

They simply fall "ill" — and the fact that he projects an image of Kremlin leaders are all old enough not a typical German but a Bavarian suspicion not to arise when a major factor in the decision to hold the stated to have contracted some 1972 Olympic Games in the Federal other this would seem to be a Republic.

Changes at the very top of the Munich, the city's mayor and the course, to be expected at the years been spoken of in the same breath. The centenary of Lenin's birth, Vogel has advertised Munich to the a poor background for one world. The impression he has given of it however, changing hands.

Three of the most important jockeying the Federal Republic but 'fly-moment heads of the CPSU coming for Munich. The fact that the Federal mittee's propaganda machine in Republic is doing very nicely has a result supplanted. Propaganda chief Stier of this is simply an advantageous side to take over the embassy in Moscow.

Deputy chief Dmitriyuk has harshly criticised work published the 25th anniversary of victory Hitler. In his view it was neither enough nor sufficiently in tone. Criticism of Stalin or the comings of Soviet defence in the longer permitted.

The indications are that First Secretary Brezhnev stands to benefit. Top-level appointments prove the Office, Paul Frank, is not a discovery of new would like to gain control of the present Foreign Minister, Walter sure and industry, utilising the Soviet economic crisis to extent the

Frank's talents had already been recognised by Schöel's predecessor, Ger-party region, an agricultural ward Schröder and Willy Brandt. For a hurried to the backwoods by Khrushchev time this former head of Political has been appointed deputy planning Department I at the Foreign Ministry, now and First Secretary Yefremov of 52, has been reckoned to be one First Deputy Chairman of the state of the most capable men in this country's mittos for Science and Technology, diplomatic service.

Brezhnev is manoeuvring his hand. He was the personal adviser to Am-bassador Hausenstein in France. During before the XXIV Congress of the Party, he made a name for himself with several sparkling re-Communist Party, which is due to take at the end of this year. The way marks. His name became known to a the look at the moment the general release of the South Koreans kidnapped of developments is towards nego-

CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April

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HOME AFFAIRS

SPD straitjacket Munich's popular mayor

Hans Jochen Vogel, Mayor of Munich and the Social Democrat brother of the Christian Democrat Education Minister, will no longer be Hans Jochen Vogel.

It is not that his downfall must be predicted when the new mayor of Munich is elected in spring 1972. If Vogel, now 43, puts up for election again he will be re-elected with an overwhelming majority. Even CSU party officials in Munich are convinced of this.

But this successful mayor will not put up for re-election in Munich a few weeks before the Games are opened. He cannot, must not and will not.

The Bavarian SPD committee has decided that Vogel's political career will take a different course from 1972. The Mayor of Munich, it decreed, must devote himself to Bavarian Regional Assembly politics. In 1972 he shall leave the Munich Town Hall, in 1973 he will be elected Bavarian SPD Provincial Assembly chairman and 1974 he will become Prime Minister of a Bavaria reconquered by the SPD.

This has been thought out to its logical conclusion by the Bavarian Social Democrats, for if the SPD is to chalk up successes between the Saar and the Main it will only be possible by making their best man their leading contender. With the Olympic Games as the background, however, such a decision is simply the expression of political parochialism.

Munich's Mayor had not even voiced his own decision when the Social Democrat programme planners started building up his successor.

When the only thinkable candidate for successor, the popular chief of Munich police Manfred Schreiber, declined outright the SPD left flank came up with Bundestag member Manfred Schmidt.

34-year-old Schmidt conquered the constituency of Christian Socialist member Prince Konstantin of Bavaria who was killed in a flying accident shortly before the 1969 general elections.

The decision of Munich's left-wing, like the decision of the Provincial Assembly committee of the SPD in Bavaria was in striking contrast to the opinions held by the population of Munich.

Later public opinion polls have shown this clearly. The citizens of Munich want a Mayor who is not only a politician but also a man of action.

The fact that von Braun, the 59-year-old brother of the famous space scientist, did not replace Duckwitz and that he will in future deal predominantly with matters of trade and development aid is the biggest surprise in this shake-up at top level in the Foreign Ministry.

Re-organisation of the Foreign Office means that EEC questions may also come under von Braun's jurisdiction. This re-organisation also means that the changeover will not come in the spring as originally planned, but a few months later, so that both Frank and von Braun have time to prepare themselves for their new responsibilities.

In contrast the present ambassador in Paris, Paul Frank, is not considered a career diplomat so much as a political intellectual with administrative experience and profound knowledge of the highest post in Federal Republic diplomacy is considered by many to be in several aspects similar to the advisers on foreign policy who surrounded John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon.

CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970



Hans Jochen Vogel
(Photofoto)

to keep Hans Jochen Vogel as their Mayor. Those who are particularly in favour of him want to keep him because they like him and those who oppose him for party-political reasons want to keep him since they do not want to see the Mayor responsible for organising the Olympics slip away from the line of fire if there should be any dire consequences from Munich's Olympic adventure.

Perhaps the citizens of Munich also fear that this mid-left Mayor could be followed by someone from the extreme left of the party, someone who in these circumstances would not reject from the start like Vogel every temptation and every attempt to alter the laws pertaining to the Mayor's term of office and postpone the mayoral elections in Munich until after the Olympics.

The Oberbürgermeister in Munich, like his counterparts in New York, Paris, London, Tokyo and a dozen world cities, is a particular political figure with a more clearcut role than many a governor and many a prime minister.

In the case of Munich's present mayor it is hard to avoid the impression that he is a 'bird' who is being imprisoned in the party cage before he can determine his own flight path.

This impression is only increased by the alacrity with which his successor has been made.

Has Hans Jochen Vogel had any time free to think about his future career or was it determined in advance by the party administration? What would happen if he weighed up popular opinion against his party's interests and decided to stay? Could he be permitted to stand again? Can he still do so?

CHRIST UND WELT, 17 April 1970

Where should trade unions meet?

The DGB is of the opinion that respect of integrity is required if the talks on an equal footing for which the FDGB has stated it is prepared are to materialise.

The DGB is not prepared to discriminate against its department in West Berlin. It does not regard itself as a political organisation, and as the same cannot be said of the FDGB this country's trades union federation is not prepared to let itself be outdone politically speaking.

It is for this reason that the DGB has refused to accept the first named compromise meeting place, Böttchen in the Baltic. It is for this reason that it is unlikely to accept the new offer of a trip to Magdeburg.

Immunity privileges waived by MPs in the Rhineland

Rhineland-Palatinate's one hundred Provincial Assembly members are in the process of divesting themselves of a historic parliamentary right — they no longer want to be immune.

Needless to say the right they are giving up has nothing to do with their bodily resistance to the ravages of viruses and bacteria.

Immunity in this case means the general right of members of parliament to be exempt from pursuit by enforcers of the law for any punishable offence, the only exception being if the pursuers should catch them red-handed or succeed in accumulating enough evidence to make a charge within twenty-four hours.

There was originally a good purpose behind this law of immunity, a privilege dating back to the nineteenth century.

It was designed to protect representatives of the public from frivolous charges and persecution in the days of a constitutional monarchy that basically mistrusted the constitution.

Such a concept is anachronistic today. In the parliamentary practice of the Federal Republic it has never had a role to play. The law of immunity came into conflict from the start with theory of equality contained in Basic Law and this was particularly so with regard to the crime of which members of parliaments are most commonly guilty — traffic offences.

Why should a member of a parliament be able to drink himself silly then climb behind the wheel of a car with impunity while a long-distance lorry driver who did the same would lose his livelihood?

There are two points at which the law of immunity continues to have a sense and is emphasised in some cases by the basic idea of equality: the member of a parliament enjoys protection from prosecution for libellous statements made in the House. Basic Law excepts this only scurrilous slander. Such protection within the parliament building plays an important part towards freedom of speech.

The second point is that when there are only small majorities if a charge can be brought against one or just a few members of that parliament it can have a great overt effect on public opinion.

No voter, whatever party he supports, is likely to cast his vote in favour of a candidate who has to defend himself in court. (DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 12 April 1970)

Berlin for the DGB Federal Congress in order to open up contacts with its Federal Republic counterpart.

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If no unanimous decision can be reached about holding talks in East Berlin, the DGB has suggested the ball should be set rolling with a conference in Düsseldorf. So far the FDGB has shown no signs of being prepared to accept this offer.

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 14 April 1970

INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Road to Kassel strewn with obstacles

CONVERGENCY THEORY OFFERS A THREAT TO EAST BLOC

As the second meeting between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph looms into the foreground the Socialist Unity Party (SED) is methodically intensifying its almost hysterical agitation against Bonn.

With barely concealed ardour the party is attacking the "sickening" demands for humanitarian concessions as if they had something to do with the war preparations of an imperialist system and the "infiltration" of spies, saboteurs and others.

Looking at the issue from the point of view of the SED's raison d'être the campaign is not as illogical as it could appear in view of the Kassel talks. Certain fringe events at the Erfurt meeting have further strengthened East Berlin's fear of outside contacts.

This is not to say that the government of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has aimed from the very beginning for a breakdown of the Kassel talks. For the SED too there are certain political compulsions that it cannot escape at a snap of its fingers. The party is all the more eagerly at work setting up obstacles on the path to understanding so that it can apply the brakes as it wishes.

In this situation there is a certain wry charm in the fact that the SED calls upon former Federal Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, as a welcome witness for the defence claiming that all his actions had proceeded from the acceptance that Berlin too belonged to the Soviet occupation zone.

But the SED's overtures to the West are not to be taken at face value. The GDR government is given no quarter by Neues Deutschland (the SED newspaper). The newspaper claims that the Brandt government is trying to achieve the full scope of "West German imperialism" by subtly camouflaging revisionist demands. Just like Stresemann, the paper adds, Brandt wants to attain ascendancy over Europe.



Willy Brandt

recognised caution and with a remarkable show of confidence from the Western powers, especially the United States, East Berlin's dilemma has increased still further. The SED cannot on the one hand reject this function and, on the other hand, it is frightened by a lasting fear of the psychological and political consequences of a policy of frankness.

It is therefore no coincidence that the SED leadership saw itself forced in recent weeks to attack a seemingly abstract and academic theory that has achieved a near magical effect in both East and West under the name of the theory of convergency.

This theory is based on the assumption that the material compulsion of world-wide industrialisation will gradually lead to rapprochement between capitalist and socialist systems. The advocates of this theory claim that increasing consumer spending, the increasing power of technocrats and managers and the increasing de-ideologisation of the independent masses must lead to an increasingly more unified industrial society in East and West.

In his report on the state of the nation Chancellor Brandt proved himself to be no supporter of this theory of convergency. In his view it is right and wrong at the same time. Wrong, because the two States in Germany will not necessarily develop towards each other; right, because the necessity of a modern industrial society in East and West will demand that both sides must find a common ground.

reforms that do not depend on existing political and social conditions. Even this concession of Brandt's towards the convergency theory need not prove a headache to SED leaders. Standardisation of certain forms of industrial management does not effect any changes in contrary political systems. And even if the standard of living of dependents in East and West were to approach each other more and more, this says nothing about the political reality in a centrally controlled one party system and in a pluralistic social order.

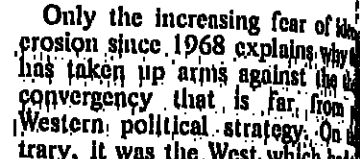
A "convergency" or "rapprochement" of industrial societies would have little to do with the question whether peaceful co-existence is possible or not in the sense of free competition between the systems. We can already speak of such co-existence between the Federal Republic and Rumania with more justification than between Moscow and Peking, not to mention relations between Moscow and Prague. What then is the reason for the agitation against this theory?

For over twenty years SED politicians have taken the greatest of trouble to attribute all the blame for East-West tensions to advocates of Cold War in the West. Now that Bonn and the Western powers have agreed for the first time to embark on a serious and widespread attempt to eliminate the Cold War, East Berlin needs a new bogey - rapprochement, as a subtle, form undermining an ideology.

In Erich Honecker's view the theory of convergency is used by aggressive circles only to justify their policy of bridge-building with Socialist countries as part of an imperialist global strategy and its aim is to lead to a world war.

Lenin lives in the GDR

At a meeting of the Association of Creative Artists of the Administrative District of Halle there was a demand to do more for monumental art which lacked not only intellectual pre-conditions but also large enough studios. In a speech at Dresden, Culture Minister Klaus Gysi indicated many score points on the uneven path to a socialist national culture. He also knew the root of the trouble - bourgeois individualism, widespread vanity and the lingering after-effects of certain fashions, he said.



Willi Stoph

version in the Federal Republic Eastern policy. Agitation and hocus-pocus of will reverse the formula "Change rapprochement" into a deadly ideological war. This passionate against the forging of links explained by the system's domestic

Only the increasing fear of the erosion since 1968 explains why has taken up arms against the convergency that is far from Western political strategy. On the contrary, it was the West, which with alarm that convergency in

The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich was Franz Josef Strauss's product, was not the doctrine of the party but the Bismarckian character determined the whole. But the Kassel meeting, with the of the congress, set its tone and take place anyway. At any consolidated his leadership.

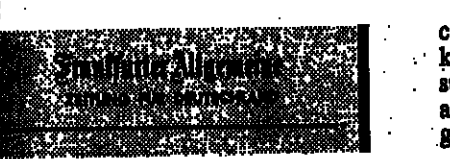
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POLITICS

Christian Democrats cast concerned glances at Munich



Franz Josef Strauss

crats - two parties that the CDU hope to keep out of the provincial assembly - the state party congress in Munich was characterised by protest against the Federal government's Eastern policy.

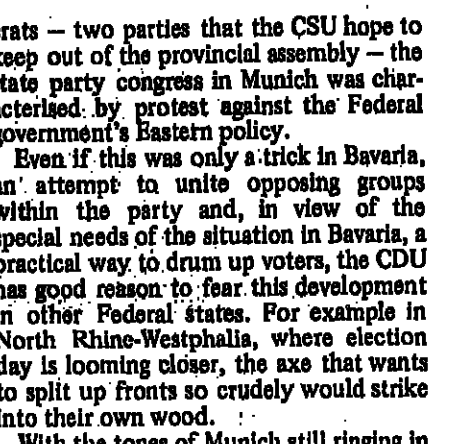
Even if this was only a trick in Bavaria, an attempt to unite opposing groups within the party and, in view of the special needs of the situation in Bavaria, a practical way to drum up voters, the CDU has good reason to fear this development in other Federal states. For example in North Rhine-Westphalia, where election day is looming closer, the axe that wants to split up fronts so crudely would strike into their own wood.

With the tones of Munich still ringing in their ears the CDU cannot and will not allow themselves to be reduced to the status of mere CDU friendship circles that have been set up throughout the country. Many people may find it tempting to embark with real fighting spirit on a campaign against Eastern policy, thus avoiding difficulties in respect of economic and social welfare policy. But nothing can detract from the opinion that agreement is necessary and no excuse can be tolerated that will not pursue this with all urgency and energy.

Even though no certain forecasts can be made it seems likely that the next Federal elections will be fought on domestic policy. Looking at the sections of the population who turned their backs on the CDU at the last election and must be won back at the next, as there is no replacement for them, the CDU must consider the method practised in Munich as dangerous.

That is why the CDU does not particularly find joy in the Bavarian factor, as much as the CDU may exult over it. Its effects spread way beyond the borders of Bavaria as Rainer Barzel's appearance in Munich showed.

Strauss is also a powerful king-maker among the electoral princes. The CDU will have to decide whether it is to follow the Munich course conveniently and indecisively or whether it keeps its eyes open to the dangers involved and pays due attention to its own needs.



Franz Josef Strauss

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Franz Josef Strauss

Christian Socialists prepare for provincial assembly elections

The Christian Social Union Congress in Munich stood under the star of new elections and the growth of a two-party provincial assembly in Bavaria, where elections are taking place in the autumn.

Franz Josef Strauss was confirmed as party leader by an overwhelming majority and without an opposing candidate. Of the five hundred valid votes 477 were for his continuance in office.

Replying to current rumours that his controlling position was not as secure as it once was, Strauss said that he was standing in nobody's way in the CDU but as far as the time of his resignation was concerned, "the Lord God would have to say his all-powerful word".

Lively applause greeted Strauss when he delivered an apology for Education Minister Ludwig Huber who had decided not to stand for the post of deputy chairman because of opposition within the party.

Strauss said that it would be as wrong to consider him an opponent of Huber, as it would be to consider him an opponent of the CDU.



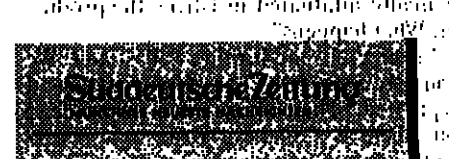
In recent months Huber had been attacked for his education policy, that sparked off demonstrations amongst the young and had been accused of collecting posts in the Party Office, the Ministerial Office and on the party executive.

Franz Heubl, Bavarian Minister for Federal Affairs, was elected as deputy chairman instead of Huber along with Education Minister Dollinger and Ministerial Director Weidner who were confirmed in their offices.

The congress took place on the Theresienwiese, the site for fairs and exhibitions, under the motto "Germany needs Bavaria". But there was hardly any discussion. When things did get lively in the working group this could always be traced to regional or local problems and clashes such as nature conservation or the poor education situation and never to questions on the party's basic principles.

In his speech on the second day of the congress, Bavarian Prime Minister Dr. Alfons Goppel repeated attacks against government policy first voiced by Strauss, Rainer Barzel and Kurt Georg Kiesinger on the first day.

Wanted - a social welfare policy



Franz Josef Strauss

With Willy Brandt placing great importance on being considered a Chancellor of domestic reform it would have been appropriate for the Christian Social Union (CSU) to analyse the government's claim at its party congress.

Social policy particularly would have been a sphere where the Christian Social Union could have maintained its own individual position; contrasting with that of the Federal government and also that of its allies, the Christian Democrats (CDU). This course could have shown the people that the difference between the CDU and CSU does not only contain political advantages in the post-war fare of personnel policy; it would have been an opportunity of showing that the word social in its title has real meaning.

They feel that they have a duty to workers, middle class and employers at the same time. And to his leader's term, they are trying too much to be everybody's darling. This precludes a social policy that would automatically bring all social structures into motion.

The dilemma facing the Union parties in social policy could be seen when a middle class representative objected to the demand for property in the hands of the worker by saying that property must not be touched if the owner had acquired it in the last twenty years.

Goppel was self-assured when speaking of the election results: "Voters will see through the combination of internal confusion and tactics in the Bavarian Social Democratic Party. It must be made clear to voters that every vote for the SPD will be a vote for an extreme socialist Bavaria."

Perhaps it is also symbolic that on the subject "Modern industrial society" social security, the CSU trades union representative was "disappointed" by his silence.

■ DRAMA

Terson's 'Apprentices' staged in Heidelberg and Frankfurt



Hans Neuenfels seems to want to introduce all of Peter Terson's works on the problems of youth to the repertoire of theatres in this country.

After producing *Zigger-Zagger* in Heidelberg he has now brought out *The Apprentices* in the same town. And unless appearances are deceptive he has a third play by the British playwright up his sleeve.

Four days after the German-language premiere in Heidelberg Frankfurt's Theater am Turm staged the same play though in a completely different style.

The Frankfurt version is reminiscent of the actions of Peter Handke's young people, there is a type of ballet formalism, the whole is indecisively floating in the air.

No Terson figure would speak like the Frankfurt apprentice who said in the programme that apprentices would very soon be used as fully valid members of the labour force and, as they have exactly the same needs (suggested by advertising) as older workers but only draw an apprentice's pocket money, they must always forge things.

Terson's apprentices would ask how forging a thing that they had been persuaded to buy could actually be described as forging.

And indeed during the lunch-break in the Frankfurt production the play is set apprentice Bagley sees two girls hanging on every enchanting word of a transistor radio and mocks them: "And now Workers' Playtime. We'll play for you now that you've got away from the bloody laths for an hour."

Bagley sees through hidden persuaders. When a fellow apprentice still believes that his training can lead to a good future, he retorts: "You've got a future ahead of you? Pinch your arse and get yourself castrated."

And when he boasts of his talents in attracting girls and is asked, "And you feel like a prisoner," he calmly replies: "That's the only way you can stick it out lad." The suppressed knows why he in his turn suppresses, and enjoys it.

Here is the difference from what we are used to on the ideological stage in this country. This play generates astonishment, the audience gradually comes to find Terson's flesh-and-blood figures unreal as it is used to Marxist comic strip figures.

They cannot believe in the revolt on British factory floors as they grew accustomed to the universal speech bubble revolution of our agit-prop plays. Even I, by no means a left-wing theatre fan, found it hard to forget our type of left-wing theatre during Terson's play.

Terson's apprentices know that conditions are not made for their well-being but they are men and allow things to stay as they are.

They change their relationships with each other and that could have certain results: They do not behave as products of the conditions but themselves produce conditions. They mock social conventions and carelessly dismiss them.

They know that they too will become older and more resigned. Bagley, a charming loud-mouth and the yard leader, experiences this himself when the gang slips from his grasp and he joins two older workers to go fishing.

Yet this trend towards accepting bourgeois life is not the same as it was in the past generation and the coming generation will be even more coolly self-assured. At the end a new apprentice appears and rejects the hierarchy of the factory yard apprentices. "Piss off," he tells Bagley when the chief of the band tries to "initiate" him as a member of the group.

A new generation has proclaimed its coming. Two swear words and there is a sharp wind of change over the factory yard.

But this only happens beneath the surface, there are no revolutionary theories or slogans. You have to listen carefully to detect this in the banal conversation of the lads with the foremen, the lads with the girls, the lads with the football and the boxing gloves, the rival gangs, the lads with the older workers, the no more than banal conversation.

Some of the apprentices are gaining qualifications and getting on and out. Their leader however suddenly sits perplexed in a state of matrimony. It has to be he who is not destined for greater things. Then the audience suddenly notices that this a powerful play, with powerful subject matter and a reality that generates its own theory.

The Heidelberg programme stated, completely unnecessarily, that Terson's play was about real people whom he had met at some time or another. Terson himself says, "I do not want to stop critics from thinking that this play deals with young people and social grievances and so forth, but for me it consists of a series of young people whom I know in a place that I know and this is what I speak about."

The two productions are completely different. The Heidelberg version presents rounded individuals. Gottfried John's Bagley is a powerful, aggressive big-mouth, a lad whose self-confidence is obviously too great and who painfully notices that all chances are passing him by — though always a moment too late.

Musical based on 'Twelfth Night' premiered in Bremen

It was not until the second half of *Your Own Thing*, the latest musical imported from the United States, that things started to liven up in Bremen. The Petards, the band of the night, played alone and produced such an orgy of sound that both seats and audience vibrated and the amplifiers threatened to blow.

Before that it had been quieter, and from the musical point of view, much tamer. Producer Charles Lang showed on the stage the results of taking the advice of the down-and-outs in *Kiss me, Kate* and consulting Shakespeare at the same time.

American authors Donald Driver, Hal Hester and Danny Apollinar have done this so thoroughly that a few leaves of the old folios fell out — the love letter story of Orsino, Viola and Olivia in *Twelfth Night*.

Enriched with reminiscences from *The Tempest* and kept in motion with a snatch of the wron motif from *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the Americans have created an entertaining new version with imaginative parodies.

Orsino becomes Orson, manager of a

pop-group called the Petards, a man who is madly infatuated in Olivia, the producer. What happens? Sister Viola and brother Sebastian ("We were always a duet") are shipwrecked and separated. They think each other dead but there is a Shakespearean-style rescue and they are washed up in that Illyria where New York is and where Orson and his group are looking for a singer. They both find employment here.

With music, especially beat, this plot becomes a musical. All right then, let's accept it as one. But within the dramatic treatment of this story and the developing cross-relationship the old forms of the theatre of musical entertainment appear once again. The duets, quartets plus the ballet a go-go remind the onlooker of operetta. This impression is strengthened by long periods of boring, flowery music.

Only four or five of the seventeen numbers have an aggressive energy that accuses an exuberant musical mood in all those taking part. Otherwise the brooding, meditative songs have a lyrical injection and are presented in a sentimental hit-style with little melodic imagination and tired instrumentation.

This may explain the opposite opinion that Terson's play was about real people whom he had met at some time or another. Terson himself says, "I do not want to stop critics from thinking that this play deals with young people and social grievances and so forth, but for me it consists of a series of young people whom I know in a place that I know and this is what I speak about."

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THE ARTS

A non-flattering look at the great Beethoven



A scene from Peter Terson's play in Frankfurt

(Photo: Gies)

John and Manfred Meißhöfer as a couple of friends cannot easily be forgotten. Nor can Bagley's pain on the day when his friends simply goes off to the merchant marine without having told him. Bagley would certainly have joined him.

But he could not go as he had been caught by one of the girls he used to deride as factory tarts. Just after his honeymoon he says to one of the apprentices who is going away to be a professional footballer, "Care to swap?" His young wife is alarmed and quietly asks him whether he meant that.

Bagley replies, and Gottfried John plays this majestically, "I wouldn't swap with any of them, love." His voice contains enough kindness for her to believe it and yet so much irony that he stands there is a superior way. And softly in the background, in the third dimension, there is so much unappeasable bitterness that the audience flinches involuntarily.

It is for this sort of thing, for this sort of acting where the actor can overthrow all perspectives of life, for this sort of moment that I go to the theatre. This moment was completely neglected in the Frankfurt production. Jörg Pleva, the Frankfurt Bagley, said the line so

appealingly that he believed it. But in his way, morbidly crying god-like, lonesome Titan that his friends made him out to be for decades? Even the homage paid him by Hugo Hermann Treussel's production, an Hofmannsthal fifty years ago was a description in the same way. In *Theater am Turm* we could have had left the realism of the human. Recently there have been opinions expressed disputing this. They have come from left-wing sources. Culture and music would have been included in the form of banners, film snippets, on West-Gutachter Television service about the revolutionary Beethoven.

Bockhoff said, "Beethoven was the one on the situation lacking ideology, first ever emancipated composer." He is inflamed by stressed formalism, that mercenary bourgeois had moulded this forerunner of modern art for a sharper depiction of a situation.

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Maria von Weber who made this into the face of a genius. He describes "a head and brow wonderfully broad and vaulted and high as a temple." Thus began the cult of the Beethoven Titan.

The theory of Beethoven the revolutionary is not, however, as new as Bockhoff thinks. For example, the former GDR Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl yelled this from the rooftops at the last Beethoven festival in 1952 (the 125th anniversary of his death).

However much material can be found to back both theories, from the turbulent life of the great composer, both theories idealise him too much.

To all around him Beethoven was a terrible man in whom creative genius nestled in the most mysterious way. Recent researches have borne this out.

There is a story that once he was in such a rage that he picked up a tray of food and hurled it in another man's face. This man was not a nobleman — he was a simple waiter.

Beethoven beat his housekeeper. When he was in Vienna his turnover in new lodgings was high. He had forty. He always quarrelled with the neighbours. Not all were filled with jealousy of the great composer.

And the legend of the genius striving to earn a pittance is being brought into doubt today. He wrote threatening and begging letters to all and sundry.

Thayer, his biographer, was the first to calculate Beethoven's actual income. At least for a time he could count on a tidy sum! The dirt need about which he wrote in several letters was purely flattery.

Many men suffered at his hands. His nephew Karl, maligned as a rogue by many biographers, was first revealed by the American psychologist Editha and Richard Sterba as the victim of the composer's unchecked, jealous, perverted love.

The Emperor, whom Beethoven once forced on to the grass on a footpath near Vienna simply said: "I suppose there have to be people like that!"

Neighbours and relatives, pupils and friends treated him mostly with a mixture of fear and indifference.

On his sickbed he still received letters and gifts from all over the world.

Elegance in youth

On the other hand this man who was elegant in his youth according to Joseph Haydn and had the appearance of a grand mogul, became in time as a result of sickness just a distorted picture of his true self.

It is claimed he had love affairs and success with women, but Beethoven's passionate letters to his *unsterbliche Geliebte* (immortal beloved) were probably written just to a product of his imagination.

What? Forerunner of revolting student? But these seem to be equally fabrications. On 26 March 1827 Ludwig van Beethoven died after five operations for cirrhosis of the liver and dropsy.

There are several versions of the moment of his death. His final words are sometimes recorded as "Plaudite amici" (Applaud the my friends).

Schindler reports that the dying Beethoven looked at two bottles of the Rudesheim wine he loved so dearly and said: "Schade, schade, so spät! (Pity, pity... too late!)" Joachim Neumeier



Scene from Arrabal's 'The Emperor and the Architect' in Bochum

(Photo: Fritz Seimert/Präsident der Stadt Bochum)

Bochum audience gives Arrabal the thumbs down

When Fernando Arrabal's play *Der Kaiser und der Architekt* (The Emperor and the Architect) was premiered two years since at the Bochum Kammer-spiel it was the start of what has grown into a kind of Arrabal craze in the Federal Republic.

The signs of this lie in the communication-by-unmasking technique of stilted visionary dreams employed by this Spanish playwright who has set up home in France. Orgasms and Sado-Masochistic convulsions have been transferred to a world of Pop artistry in this country.

The Dutch director who recently produced Arrabal's *Garten der Lascivität* (Garden of Lascivity) in Bochum for the first time in this country and who is numbered among the avantgarde directors, Lodewijk de Boer, made use of the avantgarde nature of the play.

Andreas Szalla is dressed in a slivery shimmering Batman suit as he stands on the tiny Bochum Kammer-spiel stage. The scene includes two plastic columns painted in a very twee manner with sexual symbols and projections of comic strips.

Mixed in with these are Arrabal's unembarrassed portraits of the painter Lili Arnal and details from *The Garden of Lascivity* by Flemish painter Hieronymus Bosch.

There is on stage would-be pandemonium from the props robb of the theatre of black comedy given a general overall validity with the help of a knife that has a handle of phallic shape. It is enough to make Freud turn over in his grave.

The play programme at the Bochum premiere contains part of a political analytical thesis which Ole Nyssen has supported in her book *Radikales Theater* with the help of plays by Arrabal, Rudkin and Kupferberg (whose name, symptomatically, appears in a disguised form).

The audience in Bochum booed Arrabal's fans. The director and stage designer were given the bird, and the involved efforts of the actors were greeted with hearty applause.

What is the plot of *Garden of Lascivity*? An actress (Elfi Garden) who lives on the mythical heights of the sort of fame Greta Garbo enjoyed lives as a recluse with a flock of plastic lambs and a talking monkey. The world outside is reduced to a television studio and her only connection with it is by telephone. Her domestic surroundings smack of cleanliness and the bestiality of the animal world, evoking memories of the past.

Arrabal is in complete command of the present, the past and the future. He allows the actress to become aware of her life in hallucinations and dreams. These consist of reminiscences of her education in an orphanage run by a strict order of

nuns, her youthful lesbian relationship with Mihara (Claudia Amm) her love (counterfeited in this production) for what is a mixture of hangman and magician (Teloc, played by Tili Sterzenbach). In order that the sadistic triangular game can become a game for two the monkey, Zenon (Gerd Rignauer), contributes towards the success of the horrific party.

At the end of the play, when circumcision and castration (significantly involving only women), torture and blinding have filled the stage, Lili, the actress, withdraws with the monkey into the confines of a cage which augurs well — or rather a glass ball à la Bosch.

As in all Arrabal plays the director's own personal past is mastered in *Garden of Lascivity*. Sexual and religious frustration enter into a marriage whose effect consists of Sado-Masochism and blasphemy.

Arrabal is thus perpetuating that modern preciosity such as is expressed in the pictures of, for example, Fabrizio Clerici. What is depicted is an absolute nil situation, which is just as devoid of rationality (and hence rationalistic playwrighting) as it is devoid of taboos.

Like his fellow countrymen, Salvador Dalí and Luis Buñuel, Fernando Arrabal tears up the archaic divisions in which eroticism and religion appear as different aspects of one and the same thing.

In this sense the way he harks back to Hieronymus Bosch is quite valid and legitimate. In *Garden of Lascivity* at least it is to a large extent incorporated in dramatic action.

The world depicted in this play is nothing more than a mirror picture of the playwright himself in a mirror that has been broken in many places.

It is the private confession of an *enfant de notre siècle*, which rediscovered for us in its surrealist shock effects and messages of salvation this formal inner world of early baroque.

So, for all his blasphemy, Fernando Arrabal's play confirms a constant return to religiosity, the dialectic of a view of the world from the other side of the tombstone and it makes death once again obey life in a metaphorical sense.

With all this in mind Arrabal's play should be performed in a manner representative of his late-Christian and late-bourgeois art as the conversion of the art and spirit of the past.

At the Bochum performance the opposite was the case. That is to say there was a senseless attempt to make Arrabal's elite-bourgeois ideas compatible with today's subculture.

Needless to say this conflicted with Arrabal's formal principle of selecting from given cultural types

(Handelsblatt, 6 April 1970)

**STUTTGARTER
ZEITUNG**

resources — designed to raise its standing in other countries, no doubt —

In 1914 the *Frankfurter Zeitung* claim-



Spectacular capital reserves

First it turned to the Balkans, Siemens had a difference of opinion with the Bulgarian government, but he was able to threaten a boycott at the important issuing centres in Berlin.

continued from page 10

the Deutsche Bank's becoming this country's largest savings bank with around 2,700,000 accounts in the two giro banks of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Walter Ulbricht's State gains many other benefits from its present trade with the

East Berlin is going to find it difficult to discover another country in the West that is as good a customer as the Federal Republic.

clear when the container-ship system began.

East Berlin may well be overplaying its hand when it makes severe demands at these negotiations. Our answer to their demands must be precise and clear demands of our own. *Hans Roemer.*

Ernst-Günther Eck
(DIE WELT, 10 April 19

Continued on page 11

■ PROFILE

Ludwig Bölkow - wizard of the aviation industry

Fifteen years ago few people had heard of Ludwig Bölkow in this country and no one at all abroad. It is fifteen years since Bölkow, poor in cash but rich in ideas, decided to return to an industry the fascination of which had decided him to join Heinkel in 1932 - the aircraft industry.

Ludwig Bölkow, 58, now managing director of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a group forging ahead towards the 1,000-million-turnover mark, has proved a mine of ideas in the course of an active life.

Early on in his career he proved his genius as an aerodynamics engineer, at Messerschmitt. The first long-run jet aircraft in the world, the Me 262, largely owed its outstanding performance in the air to designer Ludwig Bölkow.

Technical solutions that he thought of thirty years ago still make their mark on major aircraft that are themselves a part of aviation history, the Boeing 707, for instance.

Yet when the war was over Ludwig Bölkow's career as an aircraft designer seemed to be over. Aircraft construction was the last thing the Allies would have allowed a German to engage in at that stage - in his own country at least.

Bölkow, a Mecklenburg man by birth, rejected offers to go to Britain or America. In need of gainful employment he joined a Stuttgart building firm and two years later, in 1948, set up his own construction engineering firm. It was no

longer a matter of aircraft but Bölkow continued to produce superb ideas.

Together with Professors Leonhard and Graf, Bölkow, still in Stuttgart, developed ingenious new construction methods such as rubble construction and grid formwork. His engineering firm was to solve a number of automation problems for the building materials industry.

In 1954 Ludwig Bölkow was back in aircraft construction. Although the prospects of this country ever getting off its feet again were poor indeed he took the plunge and set up a seven-man "Bölkow Engineering Office" for "Aircraft Technology Developments" in Echterdingen, Stuttgart.

Since when he has not looked back. On 1 May 1956 Bölkow Developments was set up and in 1959 the Entwicklungsbüro Sd, a consortium of south German aircraft firms, was christened.

Bölkow had a third share in the consortium and was largely responsible for the development of an aircraft that made the firm's name, the VJ 101, the world's first vertical take-off aircraft capable of exceeding the speed of sound.

At the beginning of 1965, the Bölkow concern changed its status under company law and a third share in the firm was bought by Boeing. Before the year was out Waggon- und Maschinenbau GmbH

Donauwörth, a firm in which Bölkow held a 33-per-cent stake, bought a 26-per-cent stake in Messerschmitt. Nord Aviation of France also bought a share in the firm.



(Photo: Frank/Messerschmitt)

Bölkow kept on expanding. The crowning achievement of this policy to date was the merger last year of Messerschmitt-Bölkow and Hamburger Flugzeugbau.

Not long afterwards aircraft designers Messerschmitt-Bölkow and shipbuilders Blohm, owners of Hamburger Flugzeugbau, were joined by electrical giant Siemens.

Siemens astute managing director Dr. Tacke had noticed for some time that a research and development potential was emerging before his eyes and promptly bought an eleventh share in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm for a modest thirty million Marks plus.

It seems not unlikely that this group will soon be registering as a joint stock company, with 20,000-odd employees working on:

— space projects ranging from communications satellites to a miniature missile engine;

MODERN LIVING

Air-conditioned campers watch colour TV

CAMPING EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION OPENED IN ESSEN

Trail and alect were forgotten as the Seventeenth Federal Republic Camping Exhibition opened its doors in Essen recently. 318 exhibitors from twenty countries displayed a variety of goods ranging from red-handled can openers guaranteed for life to ocean-going houseboats for a modest 70,000 Marks.

Visitors had visions of a long, hot summer as the snowflakes fell outside. When all is said and done there is a limit to the number of campers who do not really feel at home until the temperature

well below freezing. This year campers will sleep in many of the villas from a kitchen, tent sides gently plastic aircraft to the airbus.

— and any number of systems, such as the world of tomorrow, for instance, a speed system for rail transport.

Ludwig Bölkow, incidentally, is the export first employer in this country conscious accessories industry, tirelessly introduce staggered working hours, making tents as comfortable as the living-

The honours he has accumulated at home include the award of the Association of Federal Republic Engineers, available on demand and family need Medal in gold and the Bavarian Order of Merit. He is a board member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute and a member of the Federal Republic Aerospace Research Institute.

Yet Bölkow's favourite seat remains the head of the board of the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm group. Seven tents out of ten are bought either in department stores or by mail order. to be known.

(WLT am SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

Kurt W. Smith, Federal Republic Camping Club estimates that 1969 1,550,000 tents with a total area of 329,12 million Marks have been manufactured over the past four years and that 216 million campers in this country own their own tents.

2.5 million people More than two and a half million people visited the thirty trade fairs and exhibitions held in this country last year, according to the annual report of the fairground-sponsored organization responsible for compiling and comparing figures.

The best-patronised fairs in terms of paying visitors were the Stuttgart radio show, with 726,000 attendance, the Hannover Fair, with a gate equivalent to 680,000 visitors, the Cologne August exhibition of foodstuffs and delicatessen, with 181,000, the Munich building machinery exhibition, with 125,000, and the Düsseldorf Interpack, with 115,000 visitors.

The most exhibitions displayed at the Hannover and Frankfurt fairs, 5,430 and 4,850 respectively.

Handwritten: (Handwritten: April 1970)

Substantial colour TV sales forecast

Developments in colour TV sales in Western Europe this year and other manufacturers agree. The limitation in sales is due to restricted production capacity for colour TV tubes.

— and any number of systems, such as the world of tomorrow, for instance, a speed system for rail transport.

Total sales forecast for Western Europe in 1970 are 1.8 million, as opposed to 1.5 million in 1969.

1970 sets sold last year and 450,000 in 1969.

(STUTTGARTER SONNTAGS-POST, 5 April 1970)

A trailer coupling on a de luxe family saloon, one caravan manufacturer reckoned, is the sign of the king of holiday-makers. On the second day of the exhibition he claimed already to have sold a number of de luxe models.

His customers are professional men, salary-earners and even a few wage-earners. A home on wheels costs between 2,300 and 25,000 Marks.

Cravans must combine comfort and practicability. De luxe models have the latest in matt finish bedroom suites and well-to-wall, mirrors, Log cabins, on the other hand, are a decided snip at 197 Marks per square metre including erection and personal ground-plan.

Roughly 173,000 people in this country are caravan-owners but only 140,000 are registered at the Motor Vehicle Registration Office in Flensburg. The remainder stay put in the owner's back garden as a second home.

Over the last three years the number of caravans registered as motor vehicles has increased by 67,050. Last year alone the rate of increase went up 33.2 per cent.

Foreign manufacturers have also done well on the caravan market. From 1967 to 1969 17,469 caravans were imported, their total value 61 million Marks.

The boat show section is not intended to compete with the Hamburg and Friedrichshafen boat shows. In Essen boats cannot be demonstrated in practice. Even so, one exhibitor at this dry-land boat show cheerfully claimed that turnover was good and reiterated a sales slogan to the effect that messing about on the river is gaining in popularity.

(WLT am SONNTAG, 5 April 1970)

Helmut Kluge-Lübke (DIE WELT, 6 April 1970)

Our new plane isn't very new to our people.

Only those of our pilots with years of experience on today's big Boeing jets the 747 will get to it. For practice, they've helped our designers work out a most efficient design: fast service to give you 717 and 727.

So our people don't have to get in a training center in Tudor City, New York, to know an entirely new aircraft. But even so, we've sent our mechanics to Boeing's factory for a thorough training and

in the new 747. In addition, they've been at the controls of the 747 for over 100,000 hours. So our people don't have to get in a training center in Tudor City, New York, to know an entirely new aircraft. But even so, we've sent our mechanics to Boeing's factory for a thorough training and

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Exhibits ranged from small bathing boats for fifty Marks to sea-going yachts for 50,000 Marks. A particular attraction among the 300 boats on exhibit is a new aerostatic hovercraft on runners and a bellows-filled air cushion. It is powered by outboard motor and costs about 4,500 Marks.

There is an unmistakable trend towards combining a camping holiday with a waterborne one. Seventy per cent of campers camp at the seaside or on the banks of a lake or river and one in three already owns a boat.

It has been estimated that 600,000 people in this country spend their leisure time on water. Fifty thousand of them own motor boats, 30,000 do not, preferring the peace and quiet of their yacht.

The Essen exhibition certainly proved that industry is producing an increasing number of combined vehicles and multi-purpose equipment for the growing numbers of people spending their spare time camping.

The exhibits in Essen's Gluga exhibition halls have little in common with the romance that used to be such an important part of camping.

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